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House.

WHERE would Mr. Cleveland have

been without the Solid South, and where

would the Solid South be without

elections?

REPUBLICANS are settling down to the

idea that they can stand Democratic

government if Democrats can. It will

be a survival of the fittest.

If there had been as fair a legislative

apportionment in Indiana as there is in

Minnesota, Michigan or most other

States the House would be very close in

the new Legislature.

Two hundred men from the Canadian

side joined in the Democratic procession

of triumph, Friday night, and were

said to be more jubilant than their Demo-

cratic associates of the Detroit side.

As it turns out, Cleveland would have

been elected without New York and Il-

linois, but those two States gave him

sixty electoral votes, and it was the

slums of New York city and Chicago

that did it.

SENATOR PETTIGREW thinks the un-

popularity of President Harrison had

much to do with the Republican defeat.

The President was popular enough,

however, to carry South Dakota, which

is the home of the grumbling Senator.

HEREAFTER he must be a very dull

Republican or Populist who can base

any hope on carrying a Southern State

against the Democracy. The right of

suffrage, with all that the word implies,

no more exists in that section than it

does in Russia.

A DISPATCH from Huntington, W. Va.,

says the city was in control of drunken

Democratic rioters two days after the

election, during which many colored

and white Republicans were brutally

beaten. One white man was knocked

through a glass door in a hallway and

pounded until apparently dead because

he would not approve of Democratic

Confederacy.

The election inspectors voting them-

selves pay for six days when they per-

formed but three days' service, is of

itself but a trifle, but it indicates the

loose methods which prevail in this

county under the present regime. True,

\$3,000 is not a large sum, but no busi-

ness man pays \$3,000 for \$1,500 worth

of service. Counting all the expenses of

the election, it will not fall very much

short of 50 cents for each man who voted

last Tuesday.

THE New York Herald, in the same

issue in which it stigmatizes the Re-

publican party as "the party of million-

aires and plutocrats," contains a tele-

gram from Wisconsin in which it is

asserted that the contest for the United

States senatorship "will be a three-

cornered fight between John H. Knight,

a millionaire lumberman of Ashland;

John L. Mitchell, a millionaire con-

gressman, and General Bragg, with the

probability that the real fight will be

between Knight and Mitchell." That

is, General Bragg, who has legislative

experience and has been a fighting

Democrat for years, stands no chance

before a Democratic Legislature with

two millionaires.

ABOUT half the declarations which

the State Alliance made in its resolu-

tions will meet with the cordial in-

dorsement of three-fourths of the in-

telligent people of the State, such, for

instance, as its demands for the im-

mediate revision of the tax law and

the placing of the salaries of public offi-

cials on a level with the compensa-

tion of similar services in private

business. So far as taxing notes and

mortgages, would it not be better to

insist upon the proposition of ex-Senator

Mount, namely, to deduct from the value

of farm or home the amount of the

mortgage, leaving the rest to the holder

of the mortgage to pay? That is done

now in regard to notes and stocks. And

further, why not drop the St. Louis

platform nonsense?

HIGH wages is the best thing that

can happen for all classes of people in

this country. Nothing else can solve the

social problems confronting us to-day,

and the Journal is in favor of whatever

economic policy will produce and main-

tain the highest possible rate of wages

to the highest possible number of peo-

ple. It has supported protection because

it believed protection would accomplish

that result. It still believes so, but if it

can be demonstrated by actual experi-

ment that free trade or a tariff for re-

venue only will establish and maintain

higher wages than protection, then the

Journal will admit that it has been mis-

taken, and will support free trade. But

this must be established by actual ex-

periment, by facts and figures, and not

by argument. Therefore, let us have

a practical test, and to this end let the

Democratic party abolish all protection

to American industries, as it is pledged

to do. Only in this way can the irre-

pressible conflict between protection and

free trade be brought to a crucial

test and a satisfactory settlement.

WHAT WILL THEY DO ABOUT IT?

There is already a division in the Dem-

ocratic press, foreshadowing one in the

party, as to the propriety of calling an

extra session of Congress. Quite a

number of papers, including the Loui-

siana Courier-Journal, Indianapolis Sen-

tinel, Chicago Herald and others of local

influence, are demanding an extra ses-

sion in order that the will of the people,

as expressed in the recent election, may

be given prompt and decided expression.

The New York Evening Post, represent-

ing the mugwump contingent, says:

We hold that it is for the highest interest

of the country, as well as of the Demo-

cratic party, that Mr. Cleveland should call an

extra session of the new Congress as soon

as possible after his inauguration and set

them to work diligently on the tariff. It

would be able to give their whole time to

it, because they would have no appropri-

ation bills to discuss or pass, or any other

immature business to attend to. It

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up in an American atmosphere and ac-

quainted from boyhood with our Con-

stitution and laws, must be in the coun-

try twenty-one years before he can vote,

while a foreigner coming here without

any knowledge whatever of our laws or

language, and thoroughly indoctrinated

with anti-American ideas, can vote

after being here one year. This makes

the right of suffrage much too cheap in

the case of foreigners. No person,

whether native or foreign born, should

be allowed to vote until he is a citizen.

A native American cannot vote until he

reaches his majority and becomes a full-

fledged citizen under the law, and a for-

eigner should not be allowed to vote

until he has completed his right to be-

come a naturalized citizen by residing

in the country the full term of five

years.

A reform in this matter is difficult to

accomplish, as it is partly under the

control of the general government and

partly of the State governments. The

federal government controls the subject

of naturalization and the States the

right of voting. This, however, should

not deter the people from attempting a

reform which is so obviously demanded.

THE PASSING OF THE MUGWUMP.

Tammany's candidate for Mayor, in

New York city, received 297 votes less

than did Mr. Cleveland. He was the

candidate of the gang—no worse nor

better than the others whom the mug-

wumps have denounced as the worst

and most dangerous element in Ameri-

can politics. It has been given out that

there were from ten to twenty thousand

of these political perfectionists in New

York city. They have made as much

noise as if they were half a million, yet

the cold election returns show that only

297 of them were left who refused to bow

the knee to the tiger. Nor is it alto-

gether certain that the 297 were mug-

wumps, since there are many Democrats

who are not political purists by profes-

sion who may have voted the name of Tam-

many's candidate for Mayor from their

tickets. The 297, whoever they may be,

are of no account. In a large city they

are too insignificant to make a

scattering vote. If there have been

thousands of them they have passed

away, or, what is worse, been absorbed

by the political organization which they

have been accustomed to stigmatize as

the worst the country ever saw. If, here-

after, the once mugwump leaders

claim that they have only supported

Tammany to secure the election of Mr.

Cleveland, they are condemned out of

their own mouths, since they have de-

nounced all others who have ever made

political trades with Tammany Hall.

Hereafter, so far as New York is con-

cerned, the name mugwump will simply

recall the latest converts to Tammany

Hall. In the hereafter Pecksniff and

mugwump will be synonymous terms.

A COMMUNICATION from Mr. A. F. Potts,

printed in another part of this paper,

discloses a curious political condition in

one precinct in this city which he has

investigated. He finds that out of sev-

enty-five men registered as working in

shops or factories benefited by protec-

tion sixty-three voted the Democratic

ticket in the recent election. It also ap-

pears that a large majority of those who

thus voted are in shops where there